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2. Patent application number*(The Patent Office will fill in this part)***0316893.7**21JUL03 E823773-1 D02029
P01/7700 0.00-0316893.7**18 JUL 2003****3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (*underline all surnames*)**Patents ADP number (*if you know it*) **00473587003**Glaxo Group Limited
Glaxo Wellcome House, Berkeley Avenue,
Greenford, Middlesex UB6 0NN, Great Britain

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

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4. Title of the invention

Novel Compounds

5. Name of your agent (*if you have one*)

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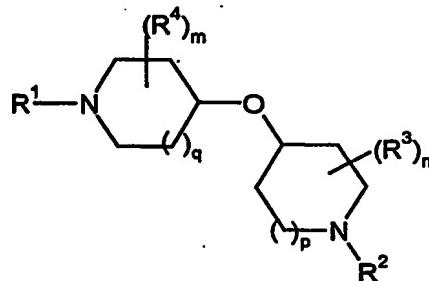
NOVEL COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to novel piperidine ether derivatives having pharmacological activity, processes for their preparation, to compositions containing them and to their use in the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders.

5 WO 03/24450 (Eisai Co. Ltd) describes a series of heterocyclic cholinesterase inhibitors which are claimed to be useful in the treatment of prion diseases. WO 03/24456 (Eisai Co. Ltd) describes a series of heterocyclic cholinesterase inhibitors which are claimed to be useful in the treatment and prevention of migraine. WO 99/37304 (Rhone-Poulenc Rorer Pharmaceuticals Inc) and WO 01/07436 (Aventis Pharmaceuticals Products Inc) both describe a series of substituted oxoazaheterocyclyl Factor Xa inhibitors.

10 The histamine H3 receptor is predominantly expressed in the mammalian central nervous system (CNS), with minimal expression in peripheral tissues except on some sympathetic nerves (Leurs et al., (1998), Trends Pharmacol. Sci. 19, 177-183). Activation of H3 receptors by selective agonists or histamine results in the inhibition of neurotransmitter release from a variety of different nerve populations, including histaminergic and cholinergic neurons (Schlicker et al., (1994), Fundam. Clin. Pharmacol. 8, 128-137). Additionally, *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies have shown that H3 antagonists can facilitate neurotransmitter release in brain areas such as the cerebral cortex and hippocampus, relevant to cognition (Onodera et al., (1998), In: The Histamine H3 receptor, ed Leurs and Timmerman, pp255-267, Elsevier Science B.V.). Moreover, a number of reports in the literature have demonstrated the cognitive enhancing properties of H3 antagonists (e.g. thioperamide, clobenpropit, ciproxifan and GT-2331) in rodent models including the five choice task, object recognition, elevated plus maze, acquisition of novel task and passive avoidance (Giovanni et al., (1999), Behav. Brain Res. 104, 147-155). These data suggest that novel H3 antagonists such as the current series could be useful for the treatment of cognitive impairments in diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and related neurodegenerative disorders.

15 The present invention provides, in a first aspect, a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:



wherein:

R¹ represents aryl, heteroaryl,-aryl-X-aryl, -aryl-X-heteroaryl, -aryl-X-heterocyclyl, -heteroaryl-X-heteroaryl, -heteroaryl-X-aryl or -heteroaryl-X-heterocyclyl;

wherein said aryl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl groups of R¹ may be optionally substituted

- 5 by one or more (eg. 1, 2 or 3) substituents which may be the same or different, and which are selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, oxo, haloC₁₋₆ alkyl, polyhaloC₁₋₆ alkyl, haloC₁₋₆ alkoxy, polyhaloC₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, C₁₋₆ alkoxyC₁₋₆ alkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkylC₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkanoyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₆
- 10 alkylsulfonylC₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonamidoC₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylamidoC₁₋₆ alkyl, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyloxy, aryloxy, arylsulfonamido, arylcarboxamido, aroyl, or a group NR¹⁸R¹⁸, -CONR¹⁸R¹⁸, -NR¹⁸COR¹⁸, -NR¹⁸SO₂R¹⁸ or -SO₂NR¹⁸R¹⁸, wherein R¹⁸ and R¹⁸ independently represent hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl or together form a heterocyclic ring;
- X represents a bond, O, CO, SO₂, OCH₂ or CH₂O;
- 15 R² represents C₃₋₆ alkyl, C₃₋₆ alkenyl, C₃₋₆ alkynyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₅₋₆ cycloalkenyl or -C₁₋₄ alkyl-C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl;
- wherein said C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl groups of R² may be optionally substituted by one or more (eg. 1, 2 or 3) substituents which may be the same or different, and which are selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or trifluoromethyl groups;
- 20 each R³ and R⁴ group independently represents C₁₋₄ alkyl;
- m and n independently represents 0, 1 or 2;
- p and q independently represents 1 or 2;
- or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 25 Alkyl groups, whether alone or as part of another group, may be straight chain or branched and the groups alkoxy and alkanoyl shall be interpreted similarly. The term 'halogen' is used herein to describe, unless otherwise stated, a group selected from fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine and the term 'polyhalo' is used herein to refer to a moiety containing more than one (eg. 2-5) of said halogen atoms.

- 30 30 The term "aryl" includes single and fused rings wherein at least one ring is aromatic, for example, phenyl, naphthyl and tetrahydronaphthalenyl.

- 35 The term "heterocyclyl" is intended to mean a 4-7 membered monocyclic saturated or partially unsaturated aliphatic ring or a 4-7 membered saturated or partially unsaturated aliphatic ring fused to a benzene ring containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur. Suitable examples of such monocyclic rings include pyrrolidinyl, azetidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, diazepanyl and azepanyl. Suitable examples of benzofused heterocyclic rings include indolinyl, isoindolinyl, 2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-3-benzazepine or tetrahydroisoquinolinyl.

The term "heteroaryl" is intended to mean a 5-6 membered monocyclic aromatic or a fused 8-10 membered bicyclic aromatic ring containing 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur. Suitable examples of such monocyclic aromatic rings include thienyl, furyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, oxadiazolyl, 5 isothiazolyl, isoaxazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyrimidyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridyl. Suitable examples of such fused aromatic rings include benzofused aromatic rings such as quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, cinnolinyl, naphthyridinyl, indolyl, indazolyl, pyrrolopyridinyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, 10 benzoxadiazolyl, benzothiadiazolyl and the like.

Preferably, R¹ represents

heteroaryl (eg. pyridyl) optionally substituted by cyano (eg. 5-cyano).

15 Preferably, m and n represent 0.

Preferably, p and q represent 1.

20 Preferably, R² represents C₃₋₈ alkyl (eg. isopropyl), or C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl (eg cyclobutyl), more preferably R² represents C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl (eg cyclobutyl).

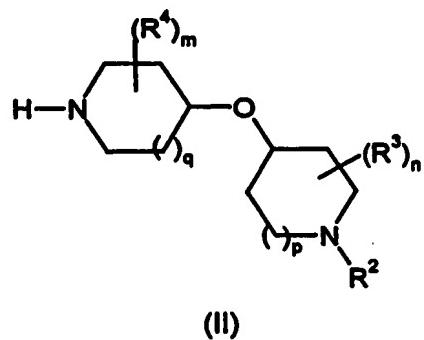
Preferred compounds according to the invention include examples E1-E2 as shown below, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25 Compounds of formula (I) may form acid addition salts with acids, such as conventional pharmaceutically acceptable acids, for example maleic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, phosphoric, acetic, fumaric, salicylic, sulphate, citric, lactic, mandelic, tartaric and methanesulphonic.

30 Certain compounds of formula (I) are capable of existing in stereoisomeric forms. It will be understood that the invention encompasses all geometric and optical isomers of these compounds and the mixtures thereof including racemates. Tautomers also form an aspect of the invention.

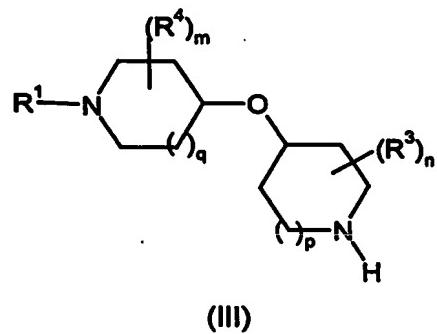
35 The present invention also provides a process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which process comprises:

(a) reacting a compound of formula (II)



- 5 wherein R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , m , n , p and q are as defined above, with a compound of formula $R^1\text{-}L^1$, wherein R^1 is as defined above and L^1 represents a suitable leaving group, such as a halogen atom (eg. fluorine or chlorine); or

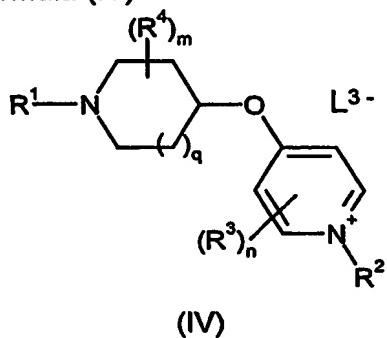
(b) reacting a compound of formula (III)



10.

- 15 wherein R^1 , R^3 , R^4 , m , n , p and q are as defined above, with a compound of formula $R^2\text{-}L^2$ where R^2 is as defined above and L^2 represents a suitable leaving group, such as a halogen atom; or

- (c) reacting a compound of formula (III) as defined above with a compound of formula $R^2=\text{O}$, wherein R^2 is as defined above; or
- 20 (d) preparing a compound of formula (I) wherein p represents 1 which comprises reduction of a compound of formula (IV)



wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, m, n and q are as defined above and L³ represents a suitable leaving group such as a halogen atom; or

(e) deprotecting a compound of formula (I) or converting groups which are protected;

5 and optionally thereafter

(f) interconversion to other compounds of formula (I).

10 Process (a) typically comprises the use of a suitable base, such as potassium carbonate in a suitable solvent such as dimethylsulfoxide or N,N-dimethylformamide at elevated temperature.

15 Process (b) typically comprises the use of a suitable base such as potassium carbonate in a solvent such as N,N-dimethylformamide.

20 Process (c) typically comprises the use of standard reductive amination conditions with a reducing agent such as sodium triacetoxy borohydride in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane.

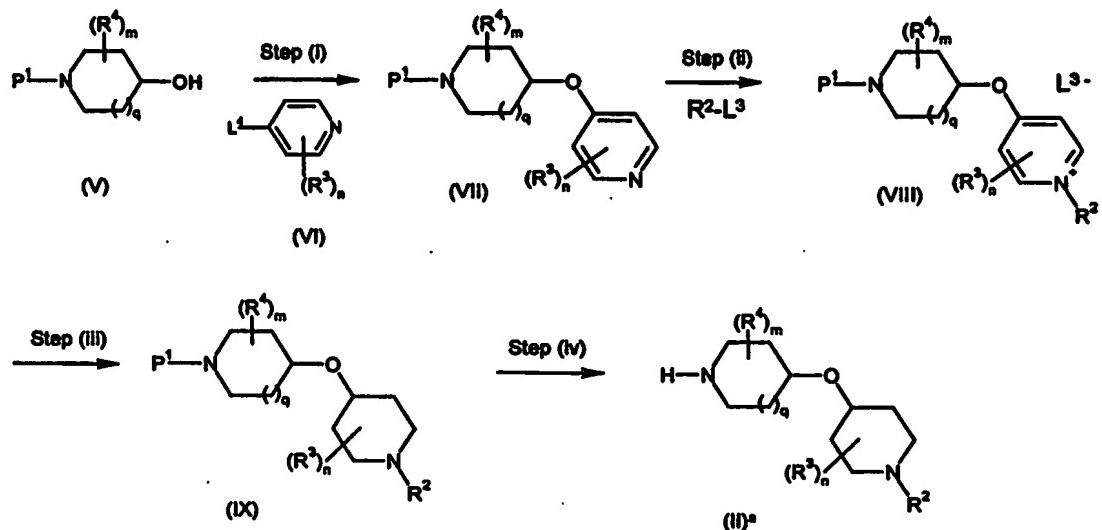
25 Process (d) is typically carried out under suitable reductive conditions eg using lithium borohydride in combination with ammonium formate and a palladium catalyst in a solvent such as methanol.

In process (e), examples of protecting groups and the means for their removal can be found in T. W. Greene 'Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis' (J. Wiley and Sons, 1991). Suitable amine protecting groups include sulphonyl (e.g. tosyl), acyl (e.g. acetyl, 2',2',2'-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl or t-butoxycarbonyl) and arylalkyl (e.g. benzyl), which may be removed by hydrolysis (e.g. using an acid such as hydrochloric acid) or reductively (e.g. hydrogenolysis of a benzyl group or reductive removal of a 2',2',2'-trichloroethoxycarbonyl group using zinc in acetic acid) as appropriate. Other suitable amine protecting groups include trifluoroacetyl (-COCF₃) which may be removed by base catalysed hydrolysis or a solid phase resin bound benzyl group, such as a Merrifield resin bound 2,6-dimethoxybenzyl group (Ellman linker), which may be removed by acid catalysed hydrolysis, for example with trifluoroacetic acid.

35 Process (f) may be performed using conventional interconversion procedures such as epimerisation, oxidation, reduction, alkylation, nucleophilic or electrophilic aromatic substitution, ester hydrolysis or amide bond formation.

40

Compounds of formula (II) wherein p represents 1 may be prepared in accordance with the following procedure:



wherein R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , m , n and q are as defined above, L^4 and L^3 represent suitable leaving groups such as a halogen atom, and P^1 represents a suitable protecting group such as t-butoxycarbonyl.

5

When L^4 represents a suitable leaving group such as a halogen atom (eg. chlorine), step (i) typically comprises the use of a suitable base such as potassium carbonate in a solvent such as dimethylsulfoxide at elevated temperature.

10

When L^3 represents a suitable leaving group such as a halogen atom (eg. bromine, iodine), step (ii) is typically carried out in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane optionally at elevated temperature.

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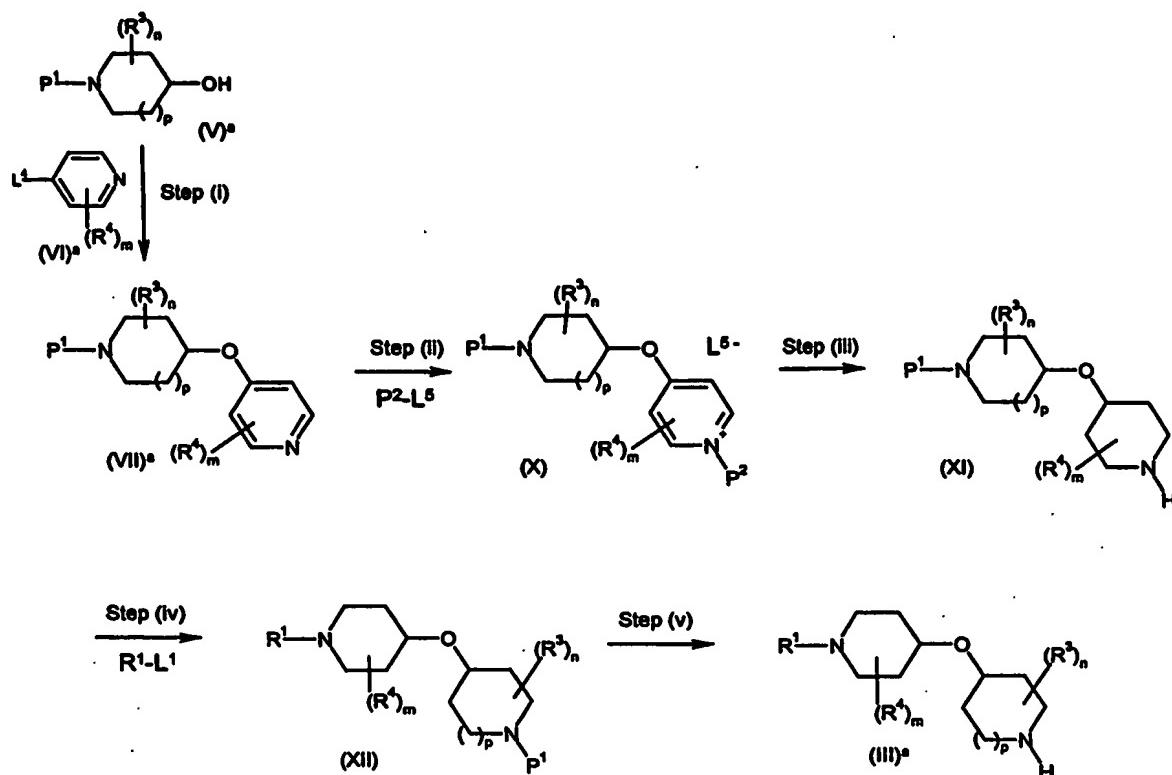
Step (iii) is carried out under reductive conditions eg using lithium borohydride in combination with ammonium formate and a palladium catalyst in a solvent such as methanol.

20

Step (iv) is a deprotection reaction where the conditions are dependent upon the nature of the group P^1 . Removal of a P^1 tert-butoxycarbonyl group can be performed under acidic conditions eg using trifluoroacetic acid in a suitable solvent such as ethyl acetate.

Compounds of formula (III) wherein q represents 1 may be prepared in accordance with the following procedure:

25



wherein R^1 , R^3 , R^4 , m , n , p , L^1 and L^4 are as defined above, L^5 represents a suitable leaving group such as a halogen atom, P^1 represents a suitable protecting group such as t-butoxycarbonyl and P^2 represents a suitable protecting group such as benzyl

5

When L^4 represents a suitable leaving group such as a halogen atom (eg. chlorine), step (i) typically comprises the use of a suitable base such as potassium carbonate in a solvent such as dimethylsulfoxide at elevated temperature.

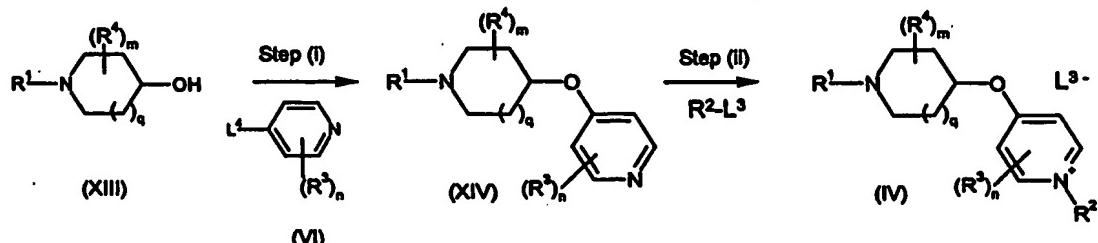
10 When L^5 represents a suitable leaving group such as a halogen atom (eg. bromine), step (ii) is typically carried out in a solvent such as dichloromethane optionally at elevated temperature.

15 Step (iii) is carried out under reductive conditions eg using lithium borohydride in combination with ammonium formate and a palladium catalyst in a solvent such as methanol, followed by hydrogenation in the presence of a suitable catalyst such as palladium.

20 When L^1 represents a suitable leaving group such as a halogen atom (eg. fluorine, chlorine) step (iv) typically comprises the use of a suitable base, such as potassium carbonate in a suitable solvent such as dimethylsulfoxide or N,N-dimethylformamide at elevated temperature.

Step (v) is a deprotection reaction where the conditions are dependent upon the nature of the group P¹. Removal of a P¹ tert-butoxycarbonyl group can be performed under acidic conditions eg using trifluoroacetic acid in a suitable solvent such as ethyl acetate.

5 Compounds of formula (IV) may be prepared in accordance with the following procedure:



wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, m, n, q, L³ and L⁴ are as defined above.

- 10 When L⁴ represents a suitable leaving group such as a halogen atom (eg. chlorine), step (i) typically comprises the use of suitable base such as potassium carbonate in a solvent such as dimethylsulfoxide at elevated temperature.

- 15 When L³ represents a suitable leaving group such as a halogen atom (eg. bromine, iodine), step (ii) is typically carried out in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane optionally at elevated temperature.

Compounds of formula (V), (V)^a, (VI), (VI)^a and (XIII) are either known in the literature or can be prepared by analogous methods.

- 20 Compounds of formula (I) and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts have affinity for the histamine H3 receptor and are believed to be of potential use in the treatment of neurological diseases including Alzheimer's disease, dementia, age-related memory dysfunction, mild cognitive impairment, cognitive deficit, epilepsy, neuropathic pain,

- 25 inflammatory pain, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, stroke and sleep disorders including narcolepsy; psychiatric disorders including schizophrenia (particularly cognitive deficit of schizophrenia), attention deficit hypereactivity disorder, depression and addiction; and other diseases including obesity, asthma, allergic rhinitis, nasal congestion, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and gastro-intestinal disorders.

- 30 Thus the invention also provides a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as a therapeutic substance in the treatment or prophylaxis of the above disorders, in particular neurodegenerative disorders including Alzheimer's disease.

- 35 The invention further provides a method of treatment or prophylaxis of the above disorders, in mammals including humans, which comprises administering to the sufferer

a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5 In another aspect, the invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of the above disorders.

10 When used in therapy, the compounds of formula (I) are usually formulated in a standard pharmaceutical composition. Such compositions can be prepared using standard procedures.

15 Thus, the present invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition for use in the treatment of the above disorders which comprises the compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 The present invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition which comprises the compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

25 Compounds of formula (I) may be used in combination with other therapeutic agents, for example histamine H1 antagonists or medicaments claimed to be useful as either disease modifying or symptomatic treatments of Alzheimer's disease. Suitable examples of such other therapeutic agents may be agents known to modify cholinergic

transmission such as 5-HT₆ antagonists, M1 muscarinic agonists, M2 muscarinic antagonists or acetylcholinesterase inhibitors. When the compounds are used in combination with other therapeutic agents, the compounds may be administered either sequentially or simultaneously by any convenient route.

30 The invention thus provides, in a further aspect, a combination comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof together with a further therapeutic agent or agents.

35 The combinations referred to above may conveniently be presented for use in the form of a pharmaceutical formulation and thus pharmaceutical formulations comprising a combination as defined above together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient comprise a further aspect of the invention. The individual components of such combinations may be administered either sequentially or simultaneously in separate or combined pharmaceutical formulations.

40 When a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof is used in combination with a second therapeutic agent active against the same disease

state the dose of each compound may differ from that when the compound is used alone. Appropriate doses will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art.

- 5 A pharmaceutical composition of the invention, which may be prepared by admixture, suitably at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure, is usually adapted for oral, parenteral or rectal administration and, as such, may be in the form of tablets, capsules, oral liquid preparations, powders, granules, lozenges, reconstitutable powders, injectable or infusible solutions or suspensions or suppositories. Orally administrable compositions are generally preferred.
- 10 Tablets and capsules for oral administration may be in unit dose form, and may contain conventional excipients, such as binding agents, fillers, tabletting lubricants, disintegrants and acceptable wetting agents. The tablets may be coated according to methods well known in normal pharmaceutical practice.
- 15 Oral liquid preparations may be in the form of, for example, aqueous or oily suspension, solutions, emulsions, syrups or elixirs, or may be in the form of a dry product for reconstitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may contain conventional additives such as suspending agents, emulsifying agents,
- 20 non-aqueous vehicles (which may include edible oils), preservatives, and, if desired, conventional flavourings or colorants.
- For parenteral administration, fluid unit dosage forms are prepared utilising a compound of the invention or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a sterile vehicle. The compound, depending on the vehicle and concentration used, can be either suspended or dissolved in the vehicle. In preparing solutions, the compound can be dissolved for injection and filter sterilised before filling into a suitable vial or ampoule and sealing. Advantageously, adjuvants such as a local anaesthetic, preservatives and buffering agents are dissolved in the vehicle. To enhance the stability, the composition can be
- 25 frozen after filling into the vial and the water removed under vacuum. Parenteral suspensions are prepared in substantially the same manner, except that the compound is suspended in the vehicle instead of being dissolved, and sterilisation cannot be accomplished by filtration. The compound can be sterilised by exposure to ethylene oxide before suspension in a sterile vehicle. Advantageously, a surfactant or wetting agent is included in the composition to facilitate uniform distribution of the compound.

- The composition may contain from 0.1% to 99% by weight, preferably from 10 to 60% by weight, of the active material, depending on the method of administration. The dose of the compound used in the treatment of the aforementioned disorders will vary in the usual way with the seriousness of the disorders, the weight of the sufferer, and other similar factors. However, as a general guide suitable unit doses may be 0.05 to 1000 mg, more suitably 1.0 to 200 mg, and such unit doses may be administered more than

once a day, for example two or three a day. Such therapy may extend for a number of weeks or months.

5 The following Descriptions and Examples illustrate the preparation of compounds of the invention.

Description 1

4-[(1-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]pyridine (D1)

To 1-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-4-hydroxypiperidine (2g) in DMSO (20ml) was added 10 potassium carbonate (2g) followed by 4-chloropyridine (1.3g). The reaction was heated to 70°C for 3h, then cooled and diluted with EtOAc (50ml). The mixture was washed with saturated brine (4x) then evaporated and chromatographed (silica gel; eluting with EtOAc/MeOH, 0%-50% MeOH) to give the title compound (D1) as a gum (1.5g).

15 **Description 2**

1-Isopropyl-4-(4-piperidinyloxy)piperidine dihydrochloride (D2)

4-[(1-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]pyridine (D1) (0.5g) in DCM (5ml) was treated with isopropyl iodide (2ml). After 2 days the reaction was evaporated from toluene (2x) and then triturated with diethyl ether. The residue was dissolved in MeOH (10ml) containing solid ammonium formate (0.2g), and lithium borohydride (2ml, 1M solution in THF) was added slowly, under an argon stream, with rapid stirring. Then Pd on carbon (0.2g, 10% Pd/C) was added as a slurry in water (2ml), and further lithium borohydride (2ml, 1M solution in THF) was added dropwise. After 2h the reaction was diluted with EtOAc and saturated sodium hydrogen bicarbonate, and filtered through celite. The EtOAc layer was separated and evaporated to a gum which was dissolved in a small volume of EtOAc and treated with an excess of 95% TFA/water. After 2h toluene was added and the reaction evaporated and then re-evaporated from toluene. The residue was dissolved in EtOAc and treated with HCl in diethyl ether. Filtration of the precipitate gave the title compound (D2) (0.5g).

30

Description 3

1-Benzyl-4-[(1-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]pyridinium bromide (D3)

To 4-[(1-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]pyridine (D1) (25.47g) in DCM (200ml) was added benzyl bromide (21.91ml). After 4 days the reaction was evaporated and a small 35 volume of DCM added until all solids had dissolved. Diethyl ether was then added and the resultant precipitate was filtered off to give the title compound (D3) as a solid (32.68g).

Description 4

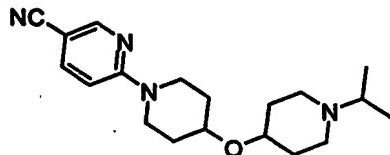
1-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-4-(4-piperidinyloxy)piperidine (D4)

To 1-benzyl-4-[(1-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl-4-piperidinyl)oxy]pyridinium bromide (D3) (15g) in MeOH (500ml) was slowly added lithium borohydride (100ml, 2M solution in THF) under

a stream of argon whilst the temperature was kept below 30°C. After 2h formic acid was added (30ml) until pH~4. Ammonium formate (50g) in MeOH (100ml) was added as a slurry followed by Pd on carbon (2g, 10% Pd/C). After 2 days the reaction was filtered and evaporated, redissolved in EtOAc(400ml) and washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and brine. The organic layer was dried (MgSO_4), evaporated, and redissolved in MeOH (200ml). Acetic acid (20ml) was added followed by Pd on carbon (2g, 10% Pd/C), and the reaction hydrogenated at rt for 16h followed by 80°C for 2h. The reaction mixture was filtered, evaporated, redissolved in EtOAc (300ml) and washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, followed by brine, before being dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated to give the title compound (D4) as an oil (1.75g).

Example 1

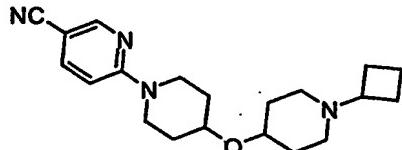
4-[(1-(5-Cyano-2-pyridyl)-4-piperidinyl]oxy]-1-isopropyl-piperidine hydrochloride (E1)



1-Isopropyl-4-(4-piperidinyloxy)piperidine dihydrochloride (D2) (0.25g) in DMSO (3ml) was treated with 2-chloro-5-cyano-pyridine (0.23g) and potassium carbonate (0.23g). The reaction was heated to 100°C for 3h then cooled and diluted with EtOAc and saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution. The EtOAc layer was separated, evaporated, and an aliquot processed on a mass directed autoprep HPLC system. The fractions with the correct mass were combined, evaporated from toluene, and dissolved in a small volume of EtOAc before addition of HCl in diethyl ether. The precipitate was filtered and washed with diethyl ether before being dried under vacuum to give the title compound (E1) as a solid (23mg). LCMS electrospray (+ve ion) 329 (MH^+); ^1H NMR $\delta(\text{CD}_3\text{OD})$ 1.37 (6H, m), 1.84 (3H, m), 2.06 (4H, m), 2.3 (1H, m), 3.21 (3H, m), 3.5 (2H, m), 3.78 (3H, m), 3.97 (3H, m), 7.52 (1H, br d, $J=14.5\text{Hz}$), 8.09 (1H, m), and 8.48 (1H, d, $J=1.8\text{Hz}$).

Example 2

4-[(1-(5-Cyano-2-pyridyl)-4-piperidinyl]oxy]-1-cyclobutyl-piperidine hydrochloride (E2)



Step 1: 4-[(1-(5-Cyano-2-pyridyl)-4-piperidinyl)oxy]-1-tert-butoxycarbonyl-piperidine

1-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-4-(4-piperidinyl)pyridine (D4) (0.118g) was reacted with 2-chloro-5-cyano-pyridine (0.0573g) in DMSO (5ml) containing potassium carbonate (0.069g) for 4h at 60°C. The reaction was then evaporated to a minimum volume and the residue redissolved in DCM (20ml) and washed with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution. Evaporation of the dried ($MgSO_4$) organic layer provided the subtitle compound as an oil which crystallised on standing (0.191g).

10

Step 2: 4-[(1-(5-Cyano-2-pyridyl)-4-piperidinyl)oxy]piperidine hydrochloride

To 4-[(1-(5-cyano-2-pyridyl)-4-piperidinyl)oxy]-1-tert-butoxycarbonyl-piperidine (0.191g) in DCM (5ml) was added HCl in dioxan (5ml, 4M). Evaporation of the solvent from DCM gave the subtitle compound (0.141g).

15

Step 3: 4-[(1-(5-Cyano-2-pyridyl)-4-piperidinyl)oxy]-1-cyclobutyl-piperidine hydrochloride

To 4-[(1-(5-cyano-2-pyridyl)-4-piperidinyl)oxy]piperidine hydrochloride (0.141g) in DCM (5ml) was added triethylamine (0.205ml) and cyclobutyl ketone (0.073ml), and after 5 min sodium triacetoxy borohydride (0.208g) was added. After 2 days the reaction was diluted with DCM (10ml) and washed with a solution of potassium carbonate (2x10ml) and brine (10ml). The organic layer was dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated and the residue chromatographed [silica gel, eluting with (10% NH_3 in MeOH)/DCM, 0-10%]. The residue was evaporated from toluene and dissolved in DCM to which was added HCl (0.5ml, 1M in diethyl ether). This was evaporated and co-evaporated from acetone (3x) and then triturated from acetone – diethyl ether to give the title compound (E2) (0.063g). LCMS electrospray (+ve ion) 341 (MH^+), 1H NMR δ (CD₃OD) 1.4 (2H, m), 1.6-2 (7H, m), 2.12 (2H, m), 2.3 (2H, m), 2.79 (2H, m), 3.11 (1H, br d, J=2.8 Hz), 3.35 (3H, m), 3.7 (4H, m), 4.0 (2H, m), 6.95 (1H, dd, J=2.8 and 9.2 Hz), 7.82 (1H, m) and 8.46 (1H, br s).

30

Abbreviations

DCM	dichloromethane
DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide
h	hour
min	minutes
rt	room temperature
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid

All publications, including but not limited to patents and patent applications, cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as though fully set forth.

Biological Data

A membrane preparation containing histamine H3 receptors may be prepared in accordance with the following procedures:

5

(i) Generation of histamine H3 cell line

DNA encoding the human histamine H3 gene (Huvar, A. et al. (1999) Mol. Pharmacol. 55(6), 1101-1107) was cloned into a holding vector, pCDNA3.1 TOPO (InVitrogen) and its cDNA was isolated from this vector by restriction digestion of plasmid DNA with the enzymes BamH1 and Not-1 and ligated into the inducible expression vector pGene (InVitrogen) digested with the same enzymes. The GeneSwitch™ system (a system where in transgene expression is switched off in the absence of an inducer and switched on in the presence of an inducer) was performed as described in US Patent nos:

5,364,791; 5,874,534; and 5,935,934. Ligated DNA was transformed into competent

10 DH5 α E. coli host bacterial cells and plated onto Luria Broth (LB) agar containing Zeocin™ (an antibiotic which allows the selection of cells expressing the sh ble gene which is present on pGene and pSwitch) at 50 μ g ml $^{-1}$. Colonies containing the re-ligated plasmid were identified by restriction analysis. DNA for transfection into mammalian cells was prepared from 250ml cultures of the host bacterium containing the pGeneH3

15 plasmid and isolated using a DNA preparation kit (Qiagen Midi-Prep) as per manufacturers guidelines (Qiagen).

CHO K1 cells previously transfected with the pSwitch regulatory plasmid (InVitrogen) were seeded at 2x10e6 cells per T75 flask in Complete Medium, containing Hams F12 (GIBCOBRL, Life Technologies) medium supplemented with 10% v/v dialysed foetal 20 bovine serum, L-glutamine, and hygromycin (100 μ g ml $^{-1}$), 24 hours prior to use. Plasmid DNA was transfected into the cells using Lipofectamine plus according to the manufacturers guidelines (InVitrogen). 48 hours post transfection cells were placed into complete medium supplemented with 500 μ g ml $^{-1}$ Zeocin™.

25 10-14 days post selection 10nM Mifepristone (InVitrogen), was added to the culture medium to induce the expression of the receptor. 18 hours post induction cells were detached from the flask using ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA; 1:5000; InVitrogen), following several washes with phosphate buffered saline pH 7.4 and resuspended in Sorting Medium containing Minimum Essential Medium (MEM), without phenol red, and supplemented with Earles salts and 3% Foetal Clone II (Hyclone).

30 35 Approximately 1x 10e7 cells were examined for receptor expression by staining with a rabbit polyclonal antibody, 4a, raised against the N-terminal domain of the histamine H3 receptor, incubated on ice for 60 minutes, followed by two washes in sorting medium. Receptor bound antibody was detected by incubation of the cells for 60 minutes on ice with a goat anti rabbit antibody, conjugated with Alexa 488 fluorescence marker (Molecular Probes). Following two further washes with Sorting Medium, cells were filtered through a 50 μ m Filcon™ (BD Biosciences) and then analysed on a FACS Vantage SE Flow Cytometer fitted with an Automatic Cell Deposition Unit. Control cells

were non-induced cells treated in a similar manner. Positively stained cells were sorted as single cells into 96-well plates, containing Complete Medium containing 500 μ g ml⁻¹ Zeocin™ and allowed to expand before reanalysis for receptor expression via antibody and ligand binding studies. One clone, 3H3, was selected for membrane preparation.

5

(II) Membrane preparation from cultured cells

All steps of the protocol are carried out at 4°C and with pre-cooled reagents. The cell pellet is resuspended in 10 volumes of buffer A2 containing 50mM N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES) (pH 7.40) supplemented with

- 10e-4M leupeptin (acetyl-leucyl-leucyl-arginal; Sigma L2884), 25 μ g/ml bacitracin (Sigma B0125), 1mM ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA), 1mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) and 2x10e-6M pepstain A (Sigma). The cells are then homogenised by 2 x 15 second bursts in a 1 litre glass Waring blender, followed by centrifugation at 500g for 20 minutes. The supernatant is then spun at 48,000g for 30 minutes. The pellet is 15 resuspended in 4 volumes of buffer A2 by vortexing for 5 seconds, followed by homogenisation in a Dounce homogeniser (10-15 strokes). At this point the preparation is aliquoted into polypropylene tubes and stored at -70°C.

Compounds of the invention may be tested for in vitro biological activity in accordance 20 with the following assays:

(I) Histamine H3 binding assay

For each compound being assayed, in a white walled clear bottom 96 well plate, is added:-

- 25 (a) 10 μ l of test compound (or 10 μ l of iodophenpropit (a known histamine H3 antagonist) at a final concentration of 10mM) diluted to the required concentration in 10% DMSO;
(b) 10 μ l ¹²⁵I 4-[3-(4-iodophenylmethoxy)propyl]-1H-imidazolium (iodoproxyfan) (Amersham; 1.85MBq/ μ l or 50 μ Ci/ml; Specific Activity ~2000Ci/mmol) diluted to 200pM
30 in assay buffer (50mM Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane buffer (TRIS) pH 7.4, 0.5mM ethylenediamine tetra-acetic acid (EDTA)) to give 20pM final concentration; and
(c) 80 μ l bead/membrane mix prepared by suspending Scintillation Proximity Assay (SPA) bead type WGA-PVT at 100mg/ml in assay buffer followed by mixing with membrane (prepared in accordance with the methodology described above) and diluting
35 in assay buffer to give a final volume of 80 μ l which contains 7.5 μ g protein and 0.25mg bead per well – mixture was pre-mixed at room temperature for 60 minutes on a roller. The plate is shaken for 5 minutes and then allowed to stand at room temperature for 3-4 hours prior to reading in a Wallac Microbeta counter on a 1 minute normalised tritium count protocol. Data was analysed using a 4-parameter logistic equation.

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(II) Histamine H3 functional antagonist assay

For each compound being assayed, in a white walled clear bottom 96 well plate, is added:-

- (a) 10 μ l of test compound (or 10 μ l of guanosine 5'- triphosphate (GTP) (Sigma) as non-specific binding control) diluted to required concentration in assay buffer (20mM N-5 2-Hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES) + 100mM NaCl + 10mM MgCl₂, pH7.4 NaOH);
- (b) 60 μ l bead/membrane/GDP mix prepared by suspending wheat germ agglutinin-polyvinyltoluene (WGA-PVT) scintillation proximity assay (SPA) beads at 100mg/ml in assay buffer followed by mixing with membrane (prepared in accordance with the methodology described above) and diluting in assay buffer to give a final volume of 60 μ l which contains 10 μ g protein and 0.5mg bead per well – mixture is pre-mixed at 4°C for 30 minutes on a roller and just prior to addition to the plate, 10 μ M final concentration of guanosine 5' diphosphate (GDP) (Sigma; diluted in assay buffer) is added;
- 10 The plate is incubated at room temperature to equilibrate antagonist with receptor/beads by shaking for 30 minutes followed by addition of:
- (c) 10 μ l histamine (Tocris) at a final concentration of 0.3 μ M; and
- (d) 20 μ l guanosine 5' [γ 35-S] thiotriphosphate, triethylamine salt (Amersham; radioactivity concentration = 37kBq/ μ l or 1mCi/ml; Specific Activity 1160Ci/mmol) diluted to 1.9nM in assay buffer to give 0.38nM final.
- 15 20 The plate is then incubated on a shaker at room temperature for 30 minutes followed by centrifugation for 5 minutes at 1500 rpm. The plate is read between 3 and 6 hours after completion of centrifuge run in a Wallac Microbeta counter on a 1 minute normalised tritium count protocol. Data is analysed using a 4-parameter logistic equation. Basal activity used as minimum i.e. histamine not added to well.
- 25

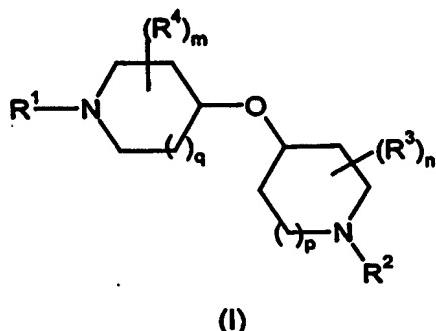
Results

The compounds of Examples E1 and E2 were tested in the histamine H3 functional antagonist assay and exhibited pK_b values > 8.0. More particularly, the compound of E2 exhibited a pK_b value > 9.0.

30

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:



5

wherein:

R¹ represents aryl, heteroaryl, -aryl-X-aryl, -aryl-X-heteroaryl, -aryl-X-heterocycl, -heteroaryl-X-heteroaryl, -heteroaryl-X-aryl or -heteroaryl-X-heterocycl;

10 wherein said aryl, heteroaryl and heterocycl groups of R¹ may be optionally substituted by one or more (eg. 1, 2 or 3) substituents which may be the same or different, and which are selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, oxo, haloC₁₋₆ alkyl, polyhaloC₁₋₆ alkyl, haloC₁₋₆ alkoxy, polyhaloC₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkylthio, C₁₋₆ alkoxyC₁₋₆ alkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkylC₁₋₆ alkoxy, C₁₋₆ alkanoyl, C₁₋₆

15 alkoxy carbonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfinyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonyloxy, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonylC₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylsulfonamidoC₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkylamidoC₁₋₆ alkyl, arylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyloxy, aryloxy, arylsulfonamido, arylcarboxamido, aroyl, or a group NR¹⁵R¹⁶, -CONR¹⁵R¹⁶, -NR¹⁵COR¹⁶, -NR¹⁵SO₂R¹⁶ or -SO₂NR¹⁵R¹⁶, wherein R¹⁵ and R¹⁶ independently represent hydrogen or C₁₋₆ alkyl or together form a heterocyclic ring;

20 X represents a bond, O, CO, SO₂, OCH₂ or CH₂O;

R² represents C₃₋₈ alkyl, C₃₋₆ alkenyl, C₃₋₆ alkynyl, C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, C₅₋₆ cycloalkenyl or -C₁₋₄ alkyl-C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl;

wherein said C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl groups of R³ may be optionally substituted by one or more (eg. 1, 2 or 3) substituents which may be the same or different, and which are selected

25 from the group consisting of halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or trifluoromethyl groups;

each R³ and R⁴ group independently represents C₁₋₄ alkyl;

m and n independently represents 0, 1 or 2;

p and q independently represents 1 or 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

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2. A compound according to claim 1 which is a compound of formula E1-E2 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 for use in therapy.

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4. A compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 for use in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.
5. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound according to claim 1 or claim 2 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

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